The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 13, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1162 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1933 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 23, NO. 19

No man is free who cannot command himself.—Pythagoras.

## Ousted Government Workers Will Be Employed First in Recovery Agencies

**President Roosevelt Tells William Green, Head of the A. F. of L., That Civil Service Groups Will Get Preference—Proposes Board to Review Complaints On Ratings—Regards Thirty-Hour Week Sympathetically.**

Washington.—Thousands of employes dismissed or furloughed from the Government service will be given preference in making appointments to the new emergency agencies of the Government.

A board of appeals will be established to review complaints of unjust efficiency ratings.

These two plans of President Roosevelt for the relief of the unemployment situation, caused by the wholesale dismissals and furloughs incident to the retrenchment policy of the Government and the reorganization of Government bureaus, came to light in connection with a conference the President had with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Arthur Shaw, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, affiliated with the A. F. of L., and John P. Simpson, representing the recently formed Civil Service Reinstatement League, organized in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor by the ousted and furloughed workers and sponsored by the American Federation of Government Employes.

**Jobs for Economy Victims**

At the conclusion of the conference, which lasted more than an hour, Mr. Green said President Roosevelt was receptive to the idea that the victims of the economy program be given first available jobs.

The President made a distinction between those who hold a Civil Service status by reason of competitive examinations and others placed on the classified list by executive orders. The latter, he said, could take examinations and qualify themselves for preference.

**Board of Appeals Favored**

The board of appeals to review efficiency ratings of dismissed employes, Mr. Green said, would be unofficial and advisory, composed of one representative o the Civil Service Commission, a representative for Federal employes, and a third member to be chosen by these two.

**Thirty-Hour Week**

The question of the shorter work week in Government employment was also discussed at the conference. Mr. Green said the President was sympathetic toward the suggestion of the six-hour day and five-day week and expressed the view that the shorter hours should ultimately be applied to the Government service.

## Johnson Examines Immediate Minimum Pay And Maximum Hour Rule for All Industry

**Recovery Administrator Wants Jobs for 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 Pending Adoption of Codes for Each Industry**

Washington.—The slowness with which leaders of industry are submitting their fair competition codes to the National Industrial Recovery Administration was increasingly disturbing and definitely blocking the provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act calling for shorter hours and immediate work for the millions of unemployed and higher wages with increased purchasing power for the workers.

To remedy this, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Industrial Administrator, forged ahead with the proposal that all industry should establish at once a blanket minimum wage and a maximum hour schedule.

The plan is scheduled for prompt consideration by President Roosevelt.

**35 and 40 Hour Week**

The voluntary minimum wage and maximum hour proposal was worked out in detail at a joint session of the Industrial, Labor and Consumer Advisory Committees.

As it stood when it came from a subcommittee, it proposed a minimum wage of $14 for unskilled workers in a 35-hour week-week of thirty-five hours, and a $15 minimum wage and forty-hour maximum week for white-collar employes in both industry and distributing enterprises.

The subcommittee which worked out the initial draft consisted of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Dr. Leo Wolman, economist, representing the Labor Advisory Committee; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, representing the Industrial Advisory Committee; and Mrs. Mary C. Rumford, chairman of the Consumers' Advisory Council.

The report of the subcommittee was approved by the full committees of the advisory groups and submitted to General Johnson.

**In Force Temporarily**

It was the feeling of the advisory groups and General Johnson that the blanket agreement should be in force only until industries submitted their own codes; that when such codes are approved, the particular industry involved would be relieved of the terms of the universal scale.

The voluntary wage and hour proposal will be considered as a substitute for the time limit on the submission of codes proposed by General Johnson. It is regarded as a supplementary assurance that the emergency purposes of the Recovery Administration—to put 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons back to work this Summer—shall be fully realized.

## Chattanooga Hosiery Mills Officials Fined for Working Women Overtime

**State Labor Commissioner Jacobs Says He Will Rid Tennessee of Outlaw Manufacturers Whose Greed for Profits Leads Them to Violate Labor Laws**

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Officials of the McAllister Hosiery Mills and the Southern Hosiery Mills pleaded guilty to charges of working women overtime and not keeping complete labor records as required by Tennessee labor laws. Squire Kelso Rice fined the law violators $25 and costs.

The plea of guilty from the mill officials followed the campaign of W. E. Jacobs, Tennessee Commissioner of Labor, to abolish sweatshop conditions and long hours which many employers impose on the women despite state labor laws. "Their bidding such outlaw methods.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Jacobs ordered a sweeping investigation of labor conditions in every industrial community in the State. He said various welfare organizations had gone about quietly probing the hours of employment which employers forced on women and girls and had passed their findings along to him. The prosecutions in Chattanooga are part of his campaign to rid the State of labor law violators.

Mr. Jacobs stated that both manufacturers doing a legitimate business and workers will benefit from the movement by the State Department of Labor to prosecute those who are exploiting labor and resorting to cutthroat competitive methods.

The campaign against unlawful practices was and will continue, he declared. "I warned them all thirty days ago that we intended to correct these conditions in Tennessee," he said. "We are getting complaints from the Federal Labor Bureau which is a legitimate business. It is hard for them to compete with concerns that are exploiting labor and not meeting the standards required by law.

"Their complaints, of course, are proper and we intend to see that they are all put on an equal basis, insofar as the State laws are concerned."

## 36-HOUR WEEK PLANNED BY TENT MANUFACTURERS

Chicago.—Representatives of tent and awning manufacturers at a meeting here completed a fair competition code for the industry on the basis of minimum wages of from $13.50 to $18 a week, with a 36-hour maximum work week.

James McGregor of St. Paul, secretary of the association, said the code had already been presented to General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator under the National Industrial Recovery Act. He added that if the industry ratified the 36-hour week it would employ 15,000 men. Mr. McGregor made no mention of having consulted the employes of the tent and awning manufacturers in determining the minimum weekly wage rate.

Evidently the manufacturers responsible for the $13.50 to $18 minimum weekly wage did not have in view a very high standard of living for their employes. Professor Paul H. Nystrom of Columbia University in his book, "Economics of Consumption," made a study to determine the amount necessary to a decent living for a worker's family of five in 1929. An adjustment of Professors Nystrom's data with living-costs of December, 1932, fixes $21 a week as the minimum necessary to support a family of five in health and efficiency.

It is evident that the maximum of $13.50 to $18 per week proposed by those who own and control the tent and awning industry is so far below the Nystrom standard that many elements of health and decency for the family compelled to live on it would have to be sacrificed.

## Silk Workers Strike Against 1½ Cents Per Hour Pay Boost

Weatherly, Pa.—Thoroughly disgusted with the microscopic pay increase granted by the officials of the Reed & Lavatt Silk Mill here, over half of the employes walked out.

Mill officials expressed surprise at the militancy of the strikers who struck in the face of a recent pay increase of 10 per cent for some employes and 5 per cent for others. The percentage sounded big, but when the workers put their pay envelopes the increase amounted to the insignificant sum of approximately 1¼ cents an hour. And out they walked!

## Editorials

### Pennsylvania's Disgrace

The low wages and long hours imposed on women and minors by many Pennsylvania employers, brought to light by the Gallagher Commission investigating sweatshop conditions, are a deep disgrace to the citizens of that State and a discredit to the State Government for its failure promptly to remedy the situation.

Testimony before the commission revealed that in Pittsburgh the wealthy Aluminum Corporation of America pays hundreds of women $3.10 a day in the place of men formerly employed at $5 to $6.

Factory owners pay girls 2 cents an hour and compel them to make silk dresses at 20 cents each with wages of only $3 for two weeks' work. They also take on girls as "learners" for three or four weeks without pay and then lay them off after one week at $5. Girls with nine weeks' experience were paid $2.98 for two weeks' work.

The testimony also revealed that owners of 5 and 10 cent stores work their employes an average of sixty hours a week for $7 and compel them to work Sundays preparing the stock. In a sales contest one store owner compelled girls who failed to sell an average amount of goods to carry unwrapped nursing bottle to and from work.

The inhuman wages, hours and working conditions imposed on women and girls by the sweatshop employers of Pittsburgh are duplicated by unscrupulous employers in other industrial sections of the State.

The conditions revealed by the Gallagher Commission are a severe blow to the prestige of Pennsylvania. The State has labor laws galore, but they do not enable the authorities to smite the sweatshop owners.

A mandatory minimum wage law of the New York type, which prohibits the employment of women and minors at wages unreasonably low and not fairly commensurate with the value of the service rendered, with adequate penalties for violation, seems to be absolutely necessary to end the economic slavery imposed on thousands of Pennsylvania's women workers by profitmad employers.

Governor Gifford Pinchot should act promptly and convene a special session of the legislature for the purpose of wiping out of Pennsylvania's industrial life the stigma of sweatshop employers and starvation wages.

### Increased Battleship Cost Bugaboo

There are over 12,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States. Because of the complete inability of those who own and control American industry to provide jobs for these millions, it became necessary for the Government to assume that responsibility. The Government did so by enacting the National Industrial Recovery Law and appropriating over three billion dollars for public works with the sole purpose of making jobs at good wages for the unemployed.

To accomplish this purpose the law stipulates thirty hours as the maximum work week "where practicable and feasible." The philosophy underlying the thirty-hour maximum week is based on the economic axiom that with 12,000,000 out of work the only adequate way to provide jobs for them is to reduce the hours per week of those who have jobs.

The Government's big $238,000,000 naval building program is included in the public works section of the Recovery Act. Now comes the private shipbuilders and repairers with their fair competition code and the demand for a forty-hour week, with a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour in Southern yards and 40 cents in the North.

The shipbuilders attack the thirty-hour week clause in the Recovery Act on the ground that it will "unduly increase the cost" of battleships constructed in both Government navy yards and in private shipyards, and also "unduly increase the cost" of merchant ships. This increased cost, the shipbuilders say, would be against the "public interest."

The interpretation which the shipbuilders place upon the term "public interest" is instructive. With 12,000,000 men out of work, it is in the highest public interest to provide them with jobs and their families with a decent living. The thirty-hour week for employes engaged in the construction of battleships will assist in providing these jobs. And the element of increased cost is a bagatelle which amounts to nothing in connection with work for the unemployed.

It is regrettable that those who own the wealthy corporations which have piled up millions of dollars in profits from battleship construction in the past do not realize that the great American ideal in our present emergency is to put men to work and not to worry about the cost. Let us be humane and fix the hours and wages in their fair competition code in accordance with that ideal. They should promptly can their bugaboo of increased cost of battleship construction under the thirty-hour week and join wholeheartedly with the men and women everywhere who regard the abolition of unemployment as our noblest national ambition and drastic reduction in the length of the work week and work day as the only method to achieve that goal.

### And This Is America!

In general, American institutions are the pride of Americans. But the wages and hours in the lumber industry revealed in connection with the fair competition code submitted to the National Recovery Administration by a committee representing 85 per cent of the lumber barons exempt that industry from the pride category.

The lumber barons want a forty-eight-hour maximum work week with a minimum weekly wage rate of $10.80, or 22½ cents an hour.

Their demand ruffled the usually suave personality of Hugh S. Johnson, the Recovery Administrator, who said:

**"A forty-eight-hour week is so long I wouldn't even consider it. It is up to the lumber industry to make out its case, but 22½ cents an hour is far below what I regard as a necessary minimum wage."**

General Johnson added that these hours of work and minimum wages "are wholly unacceptable and will in no case be approved."

Thereupon John D. Tennant of Longview, Wash., chairman of the lumber industry's emergency national committee which framed the code, jumped into the limelight to defend his committee's long hours and low wages. He said that in cases where the code called for a forty-eight-hour week the past normal working time was sixty hours or more, and that the minimum wage of 22½ cents an hour represented an increase from the present prevailing wage of 11¾ cents an hour.

Sixty hours a week at 11¾ cents an hour paid lumber workers in the past and present! Forty-eight hours a week at 22½ cents an hour proposed for the future!

Evidently the poet who wrote "America the Beautiful" could not have had for her inspiration the economic conditions of the 750,000 men normally employed by those who own and control the lumber industry.

## E. C. AIKEN DIES; WAS COMPENSATION EXPERT

Auburn, N. Y.—Labor lost a good friend in the death at his home here of E. Clarence Aiken, New York's greatest authority on workmen's compensation law, who in sixteen years' service as deputy attorney general from 1915 to 1921 fought the cases for more than 4,000 claimants, carrying some of them successfully through to the United States Supreme Court. He was mayor of Auburn in 1917-18. He was 67.

Mr. Aiken's most noted case was that in which the New York Central Railroad contested the claim of Sarah White in the accidental death of her husband, a railroad watchman, challenging the constitutionality of New York State's compensation law. This he successfully carried through the various State courts, finally winning affirmation of the verdict in favor of Mrs. White in the Supreme Court of the United States. This decision upheld the broad principle that those who expect to profit by another's acts must answer for any injury done to a third person in the performance of his duty.

In 1916, Mr. Aiken testified before the State Industrial Survey Commission in favor of an increase in maximum compensation payment of $20 to $25 or $30, on the ground that the scale of wages had increased since the $20 figure had been fixed. Later the maximum was fixed at $25.

## RELIEF TO STATES TOTALS $53,580,194

Washington.—Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of the half-billion relief fund voted by Congress last Spring as the result of a drive by the American Federation of Labor, reports that up to July 1 $53,580,194 had been allotted, a little more than 10 per cent.

Illinois leads the list of forty-seven beneficiaries, with $7,484,668. New York is second with $6,332,267, Pennsylvania third with $4,647,913, Michigan fourth with $3,968,262, and California fifth with $3,274,345.

New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Delaware, Arizona and New Mexico had received no allotments up to the end of June, and Maryland had received only $2,766, and Texas $3,000.

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**Clothing Workers Strike Wins Big Wage Increase**

Port Chester, N. Y.—Dead tired of trying to buy a decent living with the low wages received, 400 clothing workers employed by the S. & S. Manufacturing Company here went on strike. The walkout has resulted in a wage boy an agreement under which the company granted increases of $3 a week to employes receiving $20 a week or more, and increases of 15 to 18 per cent for workers receiving less than $20 per week.

**Deportations of Unemployed Aliens Planned by Panama**

Panama City.—Shouting "Panama for Panamanians," a mass meeting was gathered before the presidential palace and demanded deportation of all unemployed foreigners as a measure of relief for native workers.

President Arias from the balcony promised early action to repatriate the jobless foreigners who, he added, by reason of reduced appropriations for the Panama Canal work, are a burden on the Panama Government.

## N. Y. BOARD RESCINDS BAN ON FOREIGN CEMENT

New York.—The Board of Estimate has rescinded its ban, imposed May 26, on the use of imported cement in New York City public works, because of the refusal of producers of American cement manufacturers.

These, according to Samuel Levy, Manhattan Borough president, boosted the price of domestic cement 40 cents a barrel in his borough within two weeks of the adoption of the ban, and 37 cents per barrel in Brooklyn.

Manufacturers of foreign cement, protested against raising the ban on use of foreign cement, declaring that the higher prices were needed if the companies were to pay a living wage. Samuel Untermyer scoffed at this argument and charged that the "cement trust" simply used wage increases as an excuse to boost cement prices uniformly throughout the country.

## RUG MANUFACTURERS BOOST PRICES AND HOLD PAY DOWN

**Consumers Will Pay Much More Or Go Without Rugs—Federal Employes Hit**

New York.—Leading rug manufacturers sent notice of a 15 per cent increase in the prices of rugs to dealers throughout the country. All rugs were increased from 5 to 7 per cent over the Spring levels last month. This new increase will put prices around 20 per cent above the Spring minimum. The manufacturers gave no notice of their intention to raise the wages of their employes.

The boost in rug prices will impose a very definite burden on more than one-half million employes of the Federal Government, for that is the total of recent executive order issued by President Roosevelt, cannot be increased before January 1, 1934.

Organized workers in private industries may be able to compel employers to increase their wages enough to absorb the increased cost of rugs and similar floor coverings. But Uncle Sam's Federal employes will either go without new rugs for the rest of this year or cut some other essential of the family budget, already reduced to the minimum by the 15 per cent wage reduction imposed upon them by the Government's reactionary wage slashing policy.

**Hatband Workers Threaten Strike to Force Code Parley**

Paterson, N. J.—Protesting against the determination of hatband manufacturers to fix minimum weekly wage rates for employes without collective bargaining employes of the industry, hatband workers have notified hatband manufacturers that unless the latter consent to a conference for the purpose of formulating a fair competition code in accordance with the terms of the National Recovery Act they would declare a general strike.

Although the hatband industry is one of the most skilled divisions of silk manufacturing, wages have been reduced until the average weekly pay is about $20, it was said. Inasmuch as approximately 90 per cent of the hatband plants are located in Paterson, a general strike would virtually tie up the whole hatband manufacturing industry.

## *Roosevelt Signs Textile Code Providing 40-Hour Week, Wage Minimum, and Child Labor Ban*

Washington.—Completing the first step taken under the National Industrial Recovery Act to reduce the length of the work week and increase weekly earnings, President Roosevelt signed the fair competition code for the cotton textile industry, effective on July 17.

**Child Labor Abolition Praised**

The President acclaimed the provision in the code abolishing child labor as the end of "an ancient atrocity" brought about because the code "permits employers to do by agreement that which none of them could do single and live in competition."

In a brief statement the President paid a tribute to the "leaders of our industries, labor, and social service," who in the hearings on the code "considered the most controverted questions in a spirit of reasonable problem, wages and hours of labor," and "arrived at a solution which has the unanimous approval of these conferring leaders on all three sides of the issue."

**Forty-Hour Week**

The code establishes a maximum forty-hour week for the cotton textile industry, sets a minimum weekly wage rate of $12 in Southern mills and $13 in Northern mills, prohibits the employment of persons under sixteen years of age, and limits the operation of looms machinery in any mill to not more than the shifts of forty hours each per week.

Economists of the National Industrial Recovery Administration estimate that these terms will increase the average mill wages throughout the country about 30 per cent and reduce working hours approximately 25 per cent.

**Minimum Wages Are Too Low**

In commenting on the minimum wages provided in the code, Mr. Roosevelt said they are not to be regarded as unconditionally sufficient, but were approved "in the belief that in view of the large increases in the payments provided by the code any higher minima at this time might react to reduce consumption and employment and on the understanding that if and as the conditions improve the subject may be reopened with a view of increasing them."

**Home Purchase Favored**

The conditions attached to the code provide that "there be taken to give Southern mill workers an opportunity to purchase the homes in which they are living but which are the property of their employers, and that the increased minimum wage be reflected in wages to higher paid employes up to $30 a week."

**Office Workers Included**

The original code presented by the cotton textile manufacturers exempted office workers, but President ordered that they be included in the forty-hour week.

The original code also exempted repair crews, electricians and firemen and watchmen. The President ordered that they be paid time and one-half for all time in excess of forty hours a week.

**Cleaners and Outside Workers**

The manufacturers insisted that cleaners and outside workers be barred from the provisions of the code. The President directed the industry to prepare minimum wage and maximum work schedules for these classifications by January 1, 1934.

In order to guard against even technical violation of the hours' limitation the President declared that under no circumstances shall an employe covered by the code be employed or permitted to work for one or more employers in the industry in the aggregate in excess of the prescribed number of hours in a single week."

Another condition prescribes that the minimum wage provisions "establish a guaranteed minimum rate of pay per hour of employment regardless of whether the employe's compensation is otherwise based on a time rate or upon a piecework performance. This is to avoid frustration of the purpose of the code by changing from hour to piecework rules."

**"Stretch-Out" System Controlled**

To protect the workers against speeding up and similar devices covered by the "stretch-out" system until the code is suitably amended to include this practice, the President's order declares that "any and all increases in the amount of work or productivity required of employes over that required on July 1, 1933," must be submitted to and approved by the planning and supervisory agencies of the cotton textile industry and by the Administration. "If the increases are not so reported "they will be regarded as in violation and subject to the proviso for minimum wages."

Manufacturers of rayon yarns or fabrics for rubber tires are exempted from the rule of the code until September 1. In the hearings they demanded complete and permanent exemption.

**Code Covers Entire Industry**

The President pointed out that while the code covers the entire cotton textile industry, employers who have not already subscribed to it will be given an opportunity for a hearing before the National Recovery Administrator and for a temporary exemption from the penal provisions of the Recovery Act pending the hearing.

**"Self-Government"**

One section of the code as presented by the manufacturers provided that they called "self-government" of the industry by setting up a planning and supervisory committee to be selected by the manufacturers themselves. When this committee makes recommendations for the industry they would have the same force and effect as other provisions of the code, after approval by the Recovery Administrator. President Roosevelt approved this provision "on condition that the administration be permitted to name three members of the committee. The administration members have been given a voice but no vote.

Because the cotton textile code is experimental, the President declared that it is limited to a four months' period with the right to ask for a modification at any time and subject to a request for renewal for another four months at any time before its expiration.

## American Delegates Put Labor Plan Before London Economic Conference

**Shorter Hours and Higher Wages for Solution of World-wide Unemployment Problem Urged in Resolution Prepared by James Wilson, American Labor Expert**

London, Eng.—The American delegation to the World Economic Conference proposed a reduction of working hours and proportionate increase in wages as a means of relief from the unemployment troubles affecting every country in the world.

The American proposal was in the form of a resolution placed before the economic committee of the conference, and immediately won wide attention from the representatives of all nations.

**Controversial Details Avoided**

The resolution, prepared by James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, labor expert of the American delegation, is intended to gain general support for general principles and avoid controversy over the details of which the nations are asked to declare that they view with favor lessened hours of labor and a steadily rising scale of wages which should increase in proportion to augmentation of productivity.

**Resembles Roosevelt's Policy**

No specific figures were given, but the delegates recognized the plan as closely akin to the measures President Roosevelt has advocated to meet the American unemployment problem.

Mr. Wilson, in a memorandum supporting the resolution, argues that the United States should adopt the thirty-hour week to lessen unemployment.

**Proper Subject for Economic Conference**

It is pointed out that the International Labor Conference at Geneva worked out the international aspects of the problem exhaustively and that increasing wages, but there the United States could be represented only by observers, as the conference is a permanent organ of the League of Nations, of which the United States is not a member.

The United States is under no such handicap in the World Economic Conference and since most other governments are members of both conferences, if it can get this gathering to adopt the shorter-wage and shorter-week policy, a world agreement may be obtained through the League of Nations labor convention later.

## Relief Official Predicts Another $500,000,000 Federal Fund to Care for Destitute Jobless

Charlottesville, Va. — Langdon W. Post, associate director of Federal Emergency Relief, told the conference on administration of the League of Virginia Municipalities here that it probably will be necessary for the United States Congress at its Winter session to appropriate another $500,000,000 for unemployment relief throughout the country next year. He explained:

"This is not a happy picture, but I must speak the truth to you. As industry begins to reemploy workers they will be taken from the ranks of those who were last laid off. These are probably the most efficient, and naturally industry will not be expected to take first the least efficient.

"There are several million people out of work and not yet on relief rolls, people who now by a Federal judge, since the passage of the Norris anti-injunction bill, judges forced the company to live up to a written contract fixing the wage scale.

He refused the company's application for arbitration, declaring the claims of the dismissed men were so patently just that they should be determined at a trial, date for which he set as July 17.

## CHARLES DUNCAN, BRITISH LABOR LEADER, DIES AT 68

London, Eng.—Charles Duncan, labor member of Parliament and an officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is dead at the age of 68. He was an engineer and had been general secretary of the union since 1926.

Mr. Duncan was well known to labor leaders in the United States, which he visited in 1918 as head of a British labor mission, which pledged unswerving efforts of English labor in the war against the Central Powers.

Also, he represented the British Trade Union Congress at the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in Toronto in 1923. He had entered the House of Commons as Clay Cross in Parliament for eleven years.

## Joseph W. Morton, Firemen And Oilers' Secretary, Dies

Chicago.—Joseph W. Morton, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, died at the Norwegian-American Hospital here on July 12. The funeral services were held on July 15.

## SWANSON ASKS $77,000,000 TO MODERNIZE BATTLESHIPS

**Navy Secretary Says 85 Per Cent of Naval Construction Fund Would Go to Labor in Wages**

Washington.—Secretary of the Navy Swanson announced that he would ask President Roosevelt to allocate the $77,000,000 for modernizing all units of the United States Fleet from the $2,300,000,000 appropriated in the Industrial Recovery Act for emergency public works.

About 85 per cent of this and of the $238,000,000 already granted from the Recovery Act construction of new warships in the three-year naval building program would go to labor, Secretary Swanson said. The modernization allotment, like the construction fund, would be spread over a three-year period.

## Striking Factory Workers Ask 25 Per Cent Pay Boost

Lebanon, Pa.—Goaded to desperation by long-continued low wages and recent increased living costs, 1,200 employes of five industrial plants in Lebanon county went on strike demanding, in some instances, wage increases as high as 20 per cent.

The plants affected by the strike are the Keystone Silk Mill and Joseph Breen & Son Silk Mill, Lebanon; S. Liebovits & Son, manufacturers of shirts and pajamas, and Lily Mayerson Textile Company, Myerstown, and the A. S. Kreider Shoe Company, Annville.

## Social Justice for Labor Visioned by Untermyer

New York.—Samuel Untermyer, on the eve of sailing for London to attend the international Jewish conference, hailed the National Industrial Recovery Act as a "truly noble experiment."

Its most promising feature, if properly applied, he said, is higher wages and a braver approach to social justice for labor. It will limit the size of fortunes, stabilize industry, increase purchasing power and so help create real prosperity, he held.

Mr. Untermyer warned, however, that tariff tinkering would militate against the successful application of the recovery act.

## H. H. Broach, Electrical Workers' President, Resigns

Washington.—H. H. Broach, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, resigned because of ill health. Executive officers of the Brotherhood selected D. W. Tracy, of Houston, Texas, one of the Brotherhood's vice presidents, to take Mr. Broach's place as head of the organization.

## JEWELRY WORKERS ASK 30 HOURS AND 1929 PAY RATE

New York.—Jewelry trade workers met here at the call of the International Jewelry Workers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, to formulate a labor code to submit to President Roosevelt, committee representing the union met with other elements of the industry.

Officials of the union said 90 per cent of its members had been unemployed, with the result that many of the two-man shops had been opened in New York, Newark, demanding trade-Samuel E. Beardsley, secretary-treasurer, urged adoption of the thirty-hour week and the pre-depression wage based upon the standards of 1929.

## 97 Ontario Workers Killed In 6 Months; 17,009 Injured

Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Ninety-seven workers were killed in the establishments coming under the Ontario workmen's compensation law, and 17,009 injured during the first six months of 1933, the Workmen's Compensation Board announced.

## Bakers' Union Enjoined From Continuing Strike

New York.—Supreme Court Justice Conway, in Brooklyn, issued an injunction restraining picketing of 466 Bakery Workers International Union of America members employed by the Ideal Kosher Messing Bakeries, Inc., wholesale bakery concern.

Partly offsetting this invasion of the rights of labor, such as would be impossible now by a Federal judge, since the passage of the Norris anti-injunction bill, Judge Conway ordered the company to live up to a written contract fixing the wage scale.

He refused the company's application for arbitration, declaring the claims of the dismissed men were so patently just that they should be determined at a trial, date for which he set as July 17.

## Jersey Firemen Ask 8-Hour Day

Irvington, N. J.—An eight-hour day was advocated for paid city firefighters in a resolution adopted by the New Jersey State Uniformed Firemen's Association convention here. City firemen now work in twelve-hour shifts. A resolution also was adopted condemning further pay cuts.